

- Tilapia brevinamus*, Blgr.
 — *buettikoferi*, Hubr.
Paratilapia thomasi, Blgr.
Pelmatochromis jentinki, Sldr.
 — *intermedius*, Blgr.
 — *buettikoferi*, Sldr.
 — *humilis*, Blgr.
 — *pulcher*, Blgr.
Hemichromis fasciatus, Peters.
 — *bimaculatus*, Gill.

Gobiidæ.

- Eleotris lebretoni*, Sldr.
 — *leonensis*, Blgr.
 — *vittata*, A. Dum.
Gobius maindroni, Sauv.
 — *guineensis*, Peters.

Anabantidæ.

- Anabas kingsleyæ*, Gthr.

Ophiocephalidæ.

- Ophiocephalus obscurus*, Gthr.

Mastacembelidæ.

- Mastacembelus loembergii*, Blgr.

VI.—Notes on the Ichneumonidæ in the British Museum.—II.
 By ROWLAND E. TURNER, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

Tribe ACENITINI.

Chorschizus apicipennis, sp. n.

♀. Castaneo-ferruginea; lobo mediano mesonoti apice, scutello basi, segmento mediano basi late, abdomine, valvulisque terebræ nigris; tergitis primo secundoque fascia angusta mediana apicali, tergitis tertio, quarto, quintoque fascia interrupta apicali, post-scutelloque apice angustissime flavis; antennis in medio tarsisque posticis infuscatis; alis hyalinis, anticis macula magna apicali fusca, venis nigris.

Long. 10 mm.; terebræ long. 4 mm.; antennarum long. 6 mm.

♀. Antennæ 28-jointed; third joint nearly twice as long as the fourth; the apical joint large, as long as the two

penultimate joints combined. Mandibles bidentate at the apex; clypeus broadly truncate at the apex, closely punctured; face closely and finely punctured, slightly raised longitudinally in the middle and on the inner orbits. Eyes parallel on the face, separated from the mandibles by a distance distinctly exceeding the breadth of the mandibles at their base. Front deeply concave in the middle, smooth and shining, with a median carina reaching the anterior ocellus, finely punctured along the inner orbits. Vertex shining, very sparsely punctured, the head transverse, scarcely narrowed behind the eyes. Notauli deep; mesonotum shining, with a few fine scattered punctures, more closely punctured on the middle of the median lobe; mesopleuræ finely and rather sparsely punctured; scutellum smooth and shining, with a deep, transverse, longitudinally striated groove at the base; postscutellum strongly concave laterally. Median segment short; areola rectangular, nearly twice as broad as long, external areas well defined; the apical slope of the segment oblique, shining and almost smooth, with three rather strong arched striæ at the base; spiracles large, elliptical. Abdomen smooth and shining; first segment broadened from the base, at least twice as long as its apical breadth; second segment at least twice as broad at the apex as long. Radial cell at the apex further from the stigma than from the apex of the wing; second recurrent nervure received well beyond the transverse cubital nervure; nervulus prefurcal; disco-cubital nervure with a distinct ramellus; nervellus intercepted close to the middle. Hind legs long and stout; coxæ sparsely, femora closely punctured; hind metatarsus a little shorter than the four apical tarsal joints combined; tarsal ungues very large. Hypopygium lanceolate, produced beyond the apex of the abdomen.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia; November 1913 (*Turner*).
1 ♀.

This differs structurally from the European *Phænolobus arator*, Rossi, in the presence of a ramellus on the fore wing and in sculpture, but can hardly be separated generically.

Subfamily OPHIONINÆ.

Tribe CAMPOPLEGINI.

Campoplex negatus, sp. n.

♀. Nigra; mandibulis, apice excepto, palpis, tegulis, coxisque

trochanteribusque anticis flavis; pedibus anticis, coxis trochanteribusque exceptis, intermediisque, coxis exceptis, ochraceis; abdomine, supra sæpe nigrolineato, pedibusque posticis, coxis trochanteribusque exceptis, brunneo-ferrugineis; alis subhyalinis, iridescentibus, venis fusco-ferrugineis; terebræ valvulis nigris.

♂. Feminae similis; trochanteribus posticis brunneo-ferrugineis, basi nigris.

Long., ♀ 15 mm., ♂ 12 mm.

♀. Antennæ 60-jointed, scarcely longer than the abdomen, third joint a little less than twice as long as the fourth. Mandibles broad, bidentate at the apex, the upper tooth longer than the lower. Face and clypeus finely punctured-granulate, sparsely covered with white pubescence. Eyes separated from the mandibles by a distance less than half the breadth of the mandibles at the base; front and vertex very finely and closely punctured-granulate. Thorax very closely and finely punctured; notauli well marked in front, becoming obsolete posteriorly. Median segment transversely rugulose, very shallowly longitudinally impressed from base to apex; the external areas well defined apically, but not laterally; spiracles large, elongate. First tergite distinctly swollen at the apex, more than half as long again as the second. Hind calcaria less than half as long as the metatarsus. Areolet somewhat variable in shape, sometimes pointed on the radius, sometimes showing a distinct radial margin, the cubital margin with a distinct angle in the middle at the point of reception of the second recurrent nervure. Nervulus rather strongly postfurcal. Discoidella almost obsolete, nervellus straight.

Hab. Mt. Wellington, S. Tasmania, 2300 ft., January 15–February 6, 1913 (*Turner*), 4 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂. Eaglehawk Neck, S.E. Tasmania, February 1913 (*Turner*), 1 ♀. Victoria (*C. French*), 1 ♀, 1 ♂. Hobart (*J. J. Walker*), 1 ♂.

Campoplex extraneus, sp. n.

♂. Very close to *C. negutus* described above, but differs in colour, the scape being fusco-ferruginous and the intermediate and hind coxæ ferruginous brown. The areolet is distinctly but very shortly petiolate.

Length 10–11 mm.

Antennæ 52-jointed, as long as the whole insect.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia; October (*Turner*).
2 ♂ ♂.

Subfamily CRYPTINÆ.

Tribe MESOSTENINI.

Buodias gilberti, sp. n.

♀. Nigra; pedibus testaceis, posticis femoribus tibiisque apice nigris; tarsis posticis flavidulis, articulo apicali nigro; palpis flavidulis; antennis 34-articulatis, articulis 7-14 albidis; alis hyalinis, stigmatate venisque nigris.

Long. 14 mm.; terebræ long. 5 mm.; antennarum long. 12 mm.

♀. Clypeus closely and rather finely punctured; face sparsely punctured on the sides, punctured-rugose in the middle; front concave, smooth and shining between and above the antennæ, finely transversely rugulose below the anterior ocellus, with a distinct longitudinal carina, the sides sparsely punctured. Vertex very finely and sparsely punctured. Antennæ filiform; the third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal, each nearly twice as long as the scape. Mesonotum closely and not very finely punctured, parapsidal furrows deep; scutellum convex and almost smooth in the middle, the sides coarsely obliquely striated. Median segment with a transverse carina, deeply emarginate posteriorly before the middle, the base of the segment before the carina finely rugulose, with a small basal area which is strongly narrowed towards the apex; spiracles rather small, oblong, the transverse carina curved below them and running to the base of the segment, thus forming a large enclosed area on each side; beyond the carina the segment is coarsely obliquely rugose-striate, with an almost obsolete strongly arched apical carina, the apical angles produced into a short, blunt, subtriangular spine; the posterior slope coarsely transversely rugose-striate and slightly concave, the dorsal surface broader than long. First tergite as long as the hind coxæ plus two-thirds of the first joint of the hind trochanters, the basal half forming a slender petiole; second tergite about one-third longer than its apical breadth, finely and rather closely punctured; third tergite broader than long, slightly narrowed to the apex and minutely and closely punctured, as also are the remaining tergites. Areolet small, four-sided, the first transverse cubital nervure very short, only half as long as the second; recurrent nervure received close to the apex of the areolet.

Hab. Mackay, Queensland (*Turner*). 2 ♀ ♀.

Very near the Solomon Island species *Mesostenus insularis*, Cam., but differs in the black apices of the hind femora and

tibiæ, in the paler hind tarsi, and in the distinctly longer second tergite. The terebra is also distinctly longer than in *insularis*. Also, but more distantly, related to *B. unicolor*, Turn., from New Caledonia. Although faint indications of a second transverse carina are present on the median segment of this species, I consider it is better placed in *Buodias* than in *Mesostenus*. But Cameron's genera in the Cryptinæ are often founded on small characters of doubtful value, and *Buodias* may have to sink as a synonym of *Mesostenoides*.

Xanthocryptus monticolus, sp. n.

♀. Fulvo-ferruginea; clypeo, labro, fronte fascia mediana longitudinali supra dilatata, orbitis internis, orbitis externis latissime, genis, pronoto linea ante alas, mesopleuris macula elevata infra alas, scutello linea obliqua utrinque, lineaque apicali, antennis articulis 7-11, tarsisque posticis articulo primo apice, secundo, tertio, quartoque basi albo-flavidis; capite, antennis, valvulis terebræ, tarsisque posticis articulis primo, quintoque nigris; alis hyalinis, venis nigris.

Long. 15 mm.; terebræ long. 7 mm.; antennarum long. 13 mm.

♀. Antennæ 25-jointed, joints 3-5 very long and slender, each more than twice as long as the sixth joint, all the joints longer than broad. Mandibles strong, bidentate at the apex, the outer tooth the longest. Labrum exposed, rounded at the apex; clypeus very broadly rounded at the apex, with a minute tubercle in the middle of the apical margin. Eyes very feebly converging towards the clypeus, the mandibles separated from the eyes by a distance about equal to their own basal breadth. Face and clypeus finely and not very closely punctured; the face less than twice as long as the clypeus. Front and vertex microscopically punctured, the front feebly concave. Thorax minutely punctured, notauli deep and smooth; scutellum not much raised, strongly narrowed to the apex, with a smooth transverse depression at the base; mesopleuræ finely striolate, smooth and shining posteriorly. Median segment minutely punctured at the base, with a transverse carina arched in the middle and another transverse carina at the base of the posterior slope, the space between the carinæ very coarsely obliquely striated, the posterior slope less coarsely obliquely striated; the dorsal surface twice as broad as long, without spines at the angles; the sides of the segment finely punctured; spiracles large, elongate-ovate. Abdomen very finely shagreened; first segment very narrow at the base, the spiracles situated behind the middle,

much nearer to each other than to the apex of the segment, behind the spiracles the segment broadens rapidly to the apex; second segment a little longer than its apical breadth; third twice as broad as long; hypopygium short, not reaching the apex of the abdomen. Hind legs long and rather stout; hind metatarsus as long as the four apical tarsal joints combined; unguis large, simple. Areolet very small, rectangular, a little longer than high; the second transverse cubital nervure not developed, but represented by a faint cloud; nervulus prefurcal; nervellus intercepted just below the middle.

Hab. Mt. Wellington, Tasmania; January 1913 (*Turner*).

1 ♀.

This genus was founded by Cameron in 1901 for a species from New Britain, and later he added species from New Guinea and the Solomons. From these the present species differs in details of colour and sculpture and in the presence of an apical carina on the dorsal surface of the median segment. I have never taken a species of this genus in Australia, but apparently *Mesostenus physoscelus*, Brullé, described from Australia, should be placed here. I think Cameron was probably correct in placing this genus in the Mesostenini, though it is somewhat aberrant.

Tribe HEMITELINI.

Camptolynx froggatti, sp. n.

♀. Ferruginea; capite, segmentisque abdominalibus quinto sequentibusque nigris, quarto etiam plerumque nigro; tergitis apice pallide flavo-marginatis; antennis brunneo-ferrugineis, apice nigris; femoribus posticis apice, tibiis posticis, basi albo-annulatis, tarsis posticis valvulisque terebræ nigris; alis hyalinis, anticis posticisque ante apicem latissime fusco-fasciatis, venis nigris, stigmatibus nigro, basi flavo-maculato.

♂. Feminæ similis; mesonoto, scutelloque lateribus fuscis; tergito tertio nigro, apice late albedo-marginato, angulis apicalibus indente fortiter productis; tergitis quarto sequentibusque albidis, lateribus nigro-maculatis.

Long., ♀ 6.5, ♂ 5 mm.

♀. Head transverse, narrowed behind the eyes; front and vertex very closely punctured-rugulose. Antennæ nearly as long as the whole insect; the third and fourth joints equal in length, each almost twice as long as the scape. Mesonotum irregularly rugulose, transversely and with interspersed

punctures anteriorly, obliquely and more coarsely posteriorly; the notauli distinct, meeting each other beyond the middle of the segment, which is feebly depressed in the middle posteriorly. Scutellum longitudinally rugose-striate; with a deep transverse depression at the base, in which are several longitudinal carinae; the sides of the scutellum with marginal carinae, the apex narrowly rounded. Median segment short, rugose, with a transverse carina at the apex, the areas obliterated by the coarse sculpture, the sides of the segment clothed with pale hairs. Abdomen coarsely longitudinally striated; first tergite subsessile, a little longer than its apical breadth; the spiracles situated near the middle of the lateral margins, a curved carina connecting them; second tergite broadly transversely depressed before the apex, nearly twice as broad as long; third tergite more shallowly transversely depressed behind the middle, as long as the second segment; the apical segments small. Terebra very short, the valvulae projecting very little beyond the apex of the abdomen. Second transverse cubital nervure missing; nervulus a little prefurcal. Nervellus elbowed and intercepted just below the middle.

Hab. Moree, New South Wales, February–April (*Froggatt*); 2 ♀ ♀. Mackay, Queensland, October–May (*Turner*); 1 ♂, 4 ♀ ♀. Hermannsburg, Central Australia (*H. J. Hillier*); 1 ♀.

The genus was founded by Cameron in 1911 for three species from Ceylon and India, which are closely related to the Australian species. The spines on the male abdomen are on the third tergite in this species, not on the fourth, as stated by Cameron in the description of his species.

Camptolynx ruficornis, sp. n.

♀. Nigra; mandibulis, palpis tegulisque flavis; antennis, segmentis abdominalibus tribus basalibus pedibusque rufo-testaceis; alis hyalinis, venis fuscis, anticis fascia fusca sub stigmate venam recurrentem non superante, stigmate dimidio basali flavo.
Long. 6 mm.

♀. Antennae 27-jointed; the basal joints long, the third and fourth each nearly twice as long as the scape. Face very finely and closely punctured, convex in the middle; front and vertex finely punctured-rugulose. Mesonotum closely obliquely striate, the median lobe deeply separated from the lateral and extending nearly to the posterior margin, with a narrow, impressed, longitudinal line. Scutellum irregularly

rugose-striate longitudinally, with distinct lateral carinæ. Median segment short, rugulose, with a small basal area which is narrowed towards the apex; the apical carina forms part of an arched carina which is continued in the lateral carinæ of the posterior slope; spiracles small and rounded. First tergite a little longer than its apical breadth, subsessile, longitudinally striated, with a curved groove joining the two spiracles, which are as far from the apex of the segment as from each other. Second tergite nearly twice as broad at the apex as long, granulate, with a coarsely longitudinally striated groove before the apex; third tergite coarsely granulate at the base, with a broad curved groove beyond the middle, the segment beyond the groove closely longitudinally striated; fourth tergite delicately longitudinally striated; fifth and sixth tergites shining, finely punctured; apical segment whitish and smooth. Valvulæ projecting about 1 mm. beyond the apex of the abdomen. Transverse cubital nervure very short; nervulus slightly pre-furcal. The fuscous band of the fore wing is much narrower than in *C. froggatti*, and reaches from the middle of the stigma to the middle of radial cell, and thence crosses the wing, not quite reaching the lower margin.

Hab. Mackay, Queensland; September, March, and April (*Turner*). 5 ♀ ♀.

In a specimen from Moree, New South Wales, taken by Froggatt in March 1918 the fuscous band of the fore wing is almost entirely obliterated.

Subfamily TRYPHONINÆ.

Tribe THYMARINI.

Cedemopsis hobartensis, sp. n.

♀. Nigra; capite, thorace, postscutello excepto, pedibusque anticis rufis; antennis 34-articulatis, nigris, articulis 17-18 albis; abdomine subtus albido-variegato, tergitis 3-7 apice anguste albo-marginatis; alis subhyalinis, iridescentibus, venis nigris, stigmatibus fusco-ferrugineo.

♂. Feminæ similis.

Long. 6 mm.; terebræ long. 1 mm.; ♂, long. 6-7 mm.

♀. Head subglobose; eyes almost parallel on the inner margins, sparsely covered with short hairs. Antennæ filiform, distinctly shorter than the whole insect; front finely and closely punctured. Clypeus very large, divided into two portions by an arched carina, which is intercepted in the